

National Conference on Medical Service.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the National Conference on Medical Service (formerly the Northwest Regional Conference) was held in the Grand Ballroom, Palmer House, Chicago, on Sunday, February 11, L. Fernald Foster, M.D., Bay City, Michigan, President, presiding.

The program follows:

9:30 a. m.—Registration.

MORNING SESSION

10:00 a. m.—Group Medical Care and Group Hospitalization Programs:

Missouri Program (10 minutes)—Carl F. Vohs, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.

Experiences of Associated Hospital Service Plan of New York (10 minutes)—David H. McA. Pyle, New York, New York.

Michigan Medical Service (10 minutes)—Henry R. Carstens, M. D., Detroit.

Q. and A. Period (30 minutes)—Leader: R. L. Sensenich, M. D., South Bend, Indiana.

11:00 a. m.—Allocation of Federal Funds to States (20 minutes)—R. G. Leland, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

Q. and A. Period (15 minutes)—Leader: Wm. F. Braasch, M. D., Rochester, Minnesota.

11:45 a. m.—Recent Developments on the National Scene (15 minutes)—E. H. Cary, M. D., Dallas, Texas.

12:00 noon—Noon Day Dinner.

1:10 p. m.—Address (30 minutes)—Paul G. Hoffman, South Bend, Indiana, president, The Studebaker Corporation.

1:45 p. m.—Report of the Year. Election of Officers. Selection of Place and Time of 1941 Meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:15 p. m.—Effective Public Relations (20 minutes)—Edward J. McCormick, M. D., Toledo, Ohio.

Discussion (10 minutes)—Morris Fishbein, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

2:45 p. m.—Medical Welfare Programs:

Farm Security Administration (10 minutes)—R. C. Williams, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Outdoor Indigent Care (10 minutes)—Hilton S. Read, M. D., Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Medical Relief in Chicago (10 minutes)—C. H. Phifer, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

Medical Surveys (10 minutes)—Creighton Barker, M. D., New Haven, Connecticut.

Q. and A. Period (30 minutes)—Leader: Ernest E. Shaw, M. D., Indianola, Iowa.

4:00 p. m.—Adjournment.

American Medical Association Medical Broadcast.

The American Medical Association and the National Broadcasting Company broadcast a radio program, "The Life of Louis Pasteur," over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company from 10 to 10:30 p. m., Eastern standard time (9 to 9:30, Central standard time; 8 to 8:30, Mountain standard time; 7 to 7:30, Pacific standard time), on Wednesday, February 21. Emphasis was placed especially on Pasteur's conquest of rabies and on the rabies situation in the United States today.

The program was similar in plan to the "Your Health" and "Medicine in the News" broadcasts in that it was a dramatized program, produced under the direction of J. Clinton Stanley, with a cast of specially selected NBC radio artists. The musical score was used by special permission of Warner Brothers and was from the Warner Brothers' picture, "Life of Pasteur," starring Paul Muni. A special NBC orchestra was under the direction of Joseph Gallicchio.

Public Health League of California: Southern District.—The annual meeting of the Southern District of the Public Health League of California was held at the Mona Lisa Restaurant, Los Angeles, on February 15. Reports of

the successful program of the League during the past year were enthusiastically received by the membership. Plans were laid for increased activities during 1940.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, E. Eric Larson, M. D., Los Angeles; vice-president, Frank Kaiser, D.D.S., Los Angeles; secretary, Charles A. Reagan, D.D.S., Los Angeles; and treasurer, Peter Blong, M. D., Alhambra. Councilors (three-year term): L. T. Bullock, M. D., Los Angeles; Lyle Craig, M. D., Pasadena; Percy T. Magan, M. D., Los Angeles; S. J. McClendon, M. D., San Diego; Edward N. Reed, M. D., Santa Monica; Paul Southgate, M. D., Long Beach; and Guy Van Buskirk, D.D.S., Los Angeles. Auditor, Philip Tennis, D.D.S., Los Angeles.

Press Clippings.—Some news items from the daily press on matters related to medical practice follow:

Hospital Groups to Meet in Los Angeles

Convention Plans Will Be Laid at Committee Assembly Today

Preparations for the annual convention of the Association of Western Hospitals and the Western Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association and allied groups in Los Angeles April 8-11 will be discussed at a general meeting of the convention committee at the Biltmore this afternoon, according to R. E. Heerman, general chairman.

Representing the Catholic hospital group will be Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. J. O'Dwyer, while Harold S. Barnes of Salt Lake City, president of the western association, will be represented by Thomas F. Clark, executive secretary, whose headquarters are in San Francisco.

Dr. Glenn Myers will outline the tentative program of the convention and Dale L. Smith, member of the executive committee in charge of entertainment, will discuss preparations for that phase of the assembly.

Other members of the general committee are C. J. Elsassner, Miss Mary K. West, R. N.; Charles S. Aston, Jr.; Miss Mae Irene Weber, R. N.; R. J. Hromadka, Arthur J. Will, D. L. Braskamp, Andre Rouseryrol and A. E. Look.—Los Angeles Times, January 31.

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Monopoly Trial for American Medical Association

Washington, March 4 (AP).—The United States Court of Appeals today ordered the American Medical Association to stand trial on monopoly charges, ruling it was as illegal to restrain "the lawful practice of medicine" as it was to restrain any kind of trade.

This decision by the appellate court for the District of Columbia upheld the validity of an indictment charging the American Medical Association, two of its society affiliates, and twenty individual doctors restrained trade in opposing the activities of Group Health Inc., a Washington coöperative organization.

Decision Reversed

The fact that defendants are physicians and medical organizations "is of no significance," the court declared, in reversing a district court decision that medicine was a "learned profession" and, therefore, not within the scope of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Whether the defendants must stand trial in district court is not yet settled finally, however. The doctors could ask the supreme court to review today's order, or they might go back into district court and ask for a bill of particulars to narrow the issues.

Fishbein Indicted

The indicted include Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association; Dr. Olin West, the Medical Association's secretary and general manager; the District of Columbia Medical Society, the Harris County (Texas) Medical Society, and individual doctors.—San Francisco Call-Bulletin, March 4, 1940.

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Doctor Lawrence's Prize

Proud moments such as come rarely to an American father and mother will be given Thursday evening to Dr. Carl G. Lawrence, president emeritus of Aberdeen Teachers' College, Aberdeen, S. D., and Mrs. Lawrence.

Doctor and Mrs. Lawrence will sit on the stage of Wheeler Auditorium on the University of California campus in Berkeley and watch while their son, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, is awarded the Nobel prize medal and diploma for

research in physics. Doctor Lawrence has been awarded the Nobel prize for his research work in atom smashing and his development of the cyclotron.

The parents of the young but world-wide famous scientist recently moved to Berkeley to make their home near their sons, Dr. Ernest and Dr. John Lawrence, the latter also a member of the California faculty. Their home is at 2747 Haste Street.

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the university, will preside at the Thursday meeting. Address of the evening will be given by Dr. Raymond T. Birge, chairman of the department of physics at the university.

The presentation of the diploma and medal will be done by Carl Edward Wallerstedt, Swedish Consul General here. Doctor Lawrence has accepted an invitation to deliver a Nobel prize address in Sweden.—*San Francisco Chronicle*, February 13.

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Medical "Cure" Pair Seek Olson Pardon

Governor Culbert L. Olson was today in receipt of an application for a pardon from Edward C. Hurlbert and Olive, his wife, who were sentenced to serve six months in jail by Municipal Judge Harold B. Landreth last June for violating the medical practice act.

The sentence was suspended by the court and the couple were placed under six months' probation on condition they cease marketing their remedy.

The Hurlberts were charged with making a "sure cure for tuberculosis" known as "Erus-Eruc," "Sure Cure" spelled backward.

Hundreds of names were attached to their petition for pardon from persons who claimed they had been cured by "Erus-Eruc." The petition said the couple had a contract with the San Bernardino Board of Supervisors to treat the county's tuberculous patients. Executive clemency, which would terminate the parole, would permit them to carry out the agreement.

C. E. Grier, chairman of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, testified that he had been cured through the use of the preparation.—*Los Angeles Herald and Express*, February 10.

* * *

Offers Health Measure

Washington, February 15 (UP).—Representative Franck R. Havenner, Democrat, California, introduced a bill today for the federal government to lend \$300,000,000 to public agencies and nonprofit corporations for the construction of hospitals, sewage plants and other health facilities.—*Fresno Bee*, February 15.

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Seven Druggists Face Arrest

Charges of Sulfanilamide Sales to Be Placed Against San Francisco Store Owners and Managers

Assistant District Attorney Nora A. Blichfeldt announced yesterday that complaints will be filed and warrants issued against seven, possibly eight, drug store owners and managers on Monday for the alleged illegal sale of sulfanilamide.

The announcement was made after a closed hearing with the accused druggists and a conference between Miss Blichfeldt and inspectors of the State Bureau of Food and Drug Inspection, under M. P. Duffy. . . .

The complaints, said Miss Blichfeldt, who is in charge of food and drug law prosecutions for the district attorney, will be based on the amended state law which prohibits sale of sulfanilamide without a physician's prescription.

Convictions under the amended act carry a misdemeanor penalty of a \$25 fine for a first offense, and a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a second offense. All of the current cases here are asserted first offenses.

The United States Public Health Service asserts the drug, although efficacious in the treatment of twenty or more serious diseases, is extremely dangerous in overdoses.—*San Francisco Examiner*, February 2.

* * *

Men that look no further than their outside, think health an appurtenance unto life, and quarrel with their constitutions for being sick; but I that have examined the parts of man, and know upon what tender filaments that fabric hangs, do wonder that we are not always so; and considering the thousand doors that lead to death, do thank God that we can die but once.—Sir T. Browne.

* * *

The Second National Assembly of the Women's Field Army

Two years ago there was held in conjunction with a great meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Kansas City the First National Assembly of the Women's

Field Army Against Cancer. The time and place where it was convened were tributes to the debt which the Field Army owned and will always owe to the General Federation and especially to two of its past presidents—Grace Morrison Reynolds and Roberta Campbell Lawson, for sponsorship and active help in its early days.

On the fifteenth to seventeenth of February this year the Second National Assembly will be held at Louisville, Kentucky. There will be no affiliated or supporting group in connection there at the same time. The newly born infant that needed a supporting hand to hold up its head in 1938 is strong enough now to sit up and face the world on its own established merit.

That such is the case is very largely due to the boundless energy, faith and activity of Marjorie B. Illig, the National Commander of the Field Army. She has borne misunderstandings, criticism, and to some degree personal abuse, unswerving from her major objective. It is proper to recognize that she still faces an enormous task to be accomplished, but it is also right to acknowledge the progress which has been made under her leadership.

In 1938 there was still grave doubt concerning the fate of the Field Army. Considerable skepticism was expressed as to whether any great national lay movement could enlist and hold locally, the interest of the medical profession in an active advisory capacity. The general public was only just beginning to poke its head out of the black cave of fear and ignorance concerning cancer and to treat it as a topic which could be rationally discussed.

Today the continued existence of the movement is certain. Even if there were a complete collapse of the organizations and individuals that have supported it, others would rise to carry on. There have been too many actual cases of lives prolonged or saved, and of suffering alleviated for the work to cease. The medical profession has supported the program splendidly and has given freely of its time and advice. It is an integral part of the movement and its continued responsibility and coöperation is a definite *sine qua non* of the organization wherever a division or local unit of the Army exists.

At the coming Assembly there will be addresses on topics of vital interest by invited speakers. There will be the usual luncheons and dinners with recognition of a few outstanding women in the field of cancer control. Perhaps the most important of all, however, will be the conferences and informal discussions at which will be presented the problems and queries of the various Field Army units from all parts of the country. The grouping and analysis of these scattered data will provide those at the central office of the American Society for the Control of Cancer with much needed data on which to base the further development of the national program.

It is natural that there should be, in that program's early stages, great diversity in different states, not only in the relative importance of various elements, but in the way in which the solution of problems is attempted. Such a situation is confusing, but it would be suicidal to intelligent progress, to attempt to restrict or simplify it too rapidly.

It is probable, however, that the period of greatest complexity has now been reached and that from now on it should be possible to make headway in coördinating and correlating various trends and combinations of factors so that consistent and unified policies will result.

Nineteen Hundred and Forty may or may not prove to be the important year in the European drive to *take life*; it is however almost certain to be a vital period in the maturing of our efforts in this country to *save life* from the threat of cancer.—*National Bulletin of The American Society for the Control of Cancer*.

* * *

Estimate Places California Seal Sale at \$400,000

Widespread Publicity for Sale Seen as Factor in Success

Months of intensive preparations, 182 million Christmas Seals, the untiring efforts of countless volunteer workers, the wide coöperation of press, radio and other publicity channels—all this has brought to California the largest Christmas Seal sale in its history.

Unconfirmed until Seal sale returns as of February 1 have been tabulated, is the estimate that California's 1939 sale will exceed \$400,000. This would be the largest sale in the state's history.

Largest previous Seal sale in California was that in 1938, which totaled \$360,350. Smallest sale of the past decade was that in 1933, which grossed only \$196,000.

National Sale Ahead

Generally, throughout the nation, Seal sales this year have been successful, and reports indicate a national increase over 1938.

Coöperation of the press and radio in publicizing this year's sale was excellent, newspapers and periodicals giving generously of their space and radio stations of their time.

Several newspapers devoted a full page to call public attention to the work and campaign of local associations. Numerous outstanding editorials were written. . . .—News Letter, California Tuberculosis Association, 45 Second Street, San Francisco.

* * *

Organized Efforts in Tuberculosis Control for California*

The Work of Charles C. Browning, M.D.†

The recent death of Dr. Charles C. Browning of Los Angeles brings to public attention the important part that this pioneer tuberculosis specialist played in the successful warfare against tuberculosis in California. The history of the modern control of this disease in California begins with the organization of the Anti-Tuberculosis League in May of 1902. Dr. F. M. Pottenger, another pioneer in activities for the control of tuberculosis, proposed the formation of this league at the meeting of the Southern California Medical Society. Doctor Pottenger was elected president and Doctor Browning vice-president of the new organization. Doctor Pottenger is still active in the practice of medicine.

The organization of this Anti-Tuberculosis League is of historical importance, for it came before the organization of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, now called the National Tuberculosis Association. The name of the California League was changed to the Southern California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and still later its nomenclature was changed to conform to the change in the name of the national association. Afterward it developed into the California Tuberculosis Association, which is unquestionably the state's most important unofficial public health organization. The Anti-Tuberculosis League was active in the development of public interest in sanitation and higher standards of living, with special reference to the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. Its early work consisted mostly of the development of lecture programs by physicians and the organization of local societies in the communities of California. For several years public meetings were held at the same time that the Southern California Medical Society met. In this way the subject of tuberculosis was brought before local communities and was endorsed by the medical profession, many of the members of the society taking part in the meetings of the league.

In 1903 Dr. N. K. Foster of Oakland became secretary of the State Board of Health. Following the Spanish American War, smallpox had become quite prevalent in the various communities of southern California. While on a trip to San Bernardino to investigate smallpox, Doctor Foster became acquainted with Doctor Browning, who at that time was health officer of Highland, seven miles from San Bernardino. It was then that the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League was first called to the attention of the State Health Officer. Methods of control were discussed and the advisability of securing community support through the endorsement and action of the State Board of Health was emphasized. These two physicians became convinced that the education of the public must constitute the foundation upon which tuberculosis control must be developed. This meeting not only was the beginning of a most intimate friendship between the two men, which lasted throughout their lives, but also marked the beginning of the state's successful war on tuberculosis.

In 1905 Doctor Foster introduced a bill in the legislature to provide for \$5,000 to be used for educational work under the direction of the State Board of Health for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. The bill passed, but the appropriation was reduced to \$1,000. Doctor Foster reported his disappointment to Doctor Browning and stated that he almost wished that the legislature had appropriated nothing, thinking that the small appropriation would not make possible the carrying on of any successful educational program. The support of Edward Hyatt, then superintendent of Riverside County schools, was secured. Shortly afterward, Mr. Hyatt was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and through Doctor Browning's friendship with Mr. Hyatt, arrangements were made for the distribution of literature pertaining to tuberculosis control in the public schools of the state. Leaflets—one for distribution into the homes and another for the instruction of teachers—were prepared and printed, largely at the personal expense of Doctor Browning.

* For item on "California Tuberculosis Association," see page 143.

† For Obituary, see CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, November, 1939, on page 341.

The following year Mr. Hyatt arranged for special addresses on the control of tuberculosis to be given before teachers in their regular institutes. Doctor Browning gave many of these lectures, and through this activity many educators became actively interested in the prevention and control of tuberculosis.

It was about this time that the establishment of a state tuberculosis sanitarium was proposed. Such institutions had been established in many parts of the United States. Doctor Foster said, "It is simply impossible to build sanatoria for all of our consumptives; hence, we should make our whole state as nearly sanitary as possible." He exerted every effort to secure the enactment of stringent laws, both state and local, that would prohibit the practices that might favor the spread of tuberculosis. He stated, "Important as are all these things, consumption cannot be stamped out, nor very materially lessened, until the people find out that their home life has more to do with it than their public life." In all of his remarks upon the subject, he emphasized the fact that the eradication of the disease depended more upon education than anything else, that the people must know the dangers involved in order to avoid them, and emphasized the further fact that the disease can be arrested if treatment is started early.

In the summer of 1906 Doctor Foster recognized the need for bringing the matter of tuberculosis control before the people of the state directly, and persuaded Doctor Browning to represent the State Board of Health in a series of public addresses to be presented in all parts of California. It was arranged to pay Doctor Browning a small salary and his expenses. Doctor Browning accepted the funds for expenses but donated the salary for the continuance of educational work. These lectures were well organized and Doctor Browning spoke from three to five times a day, addressing primary, grade and high school classes—occupying the pulpits of churches, addressing audiences assembled on lawns and in private homes, halls and public buildings. More than six weeks were devoted to this work by Doctor Browning.

In 1907 Doctor Foster then asked the legislature for \$5,000 for educational work, and he again received \$1,000. Meanwhile the tuberculosis program had become fairly well organized in many cities, particularly those of southern California, where, because of the extensive migration from eastern states of tuberculosis patients, the control of tuberculosis constituted a major health problem. Organizations also developed in San Francisco, Oakland and other cities, and through the coöperation of the local tuberculosis association with the State Board of Health more extensive plans in the continuance of educational work were developed.

In 1909 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company donated the use of a coach for a traveling public health exhibit and arranged for its free transportation throughout the state. Most of the exhibit was devoted to tuberculosis control, as well as the control of other important infectious diseases. Not only steam roads, but electric lines as well, carried this car free of charge, and most of the school children of the state, during a period of three or four years, were privileged to see the exhibit and hear the lectures on the control of tuberculosis that were delivered by demonstrators attached to the exhibit.

In 1911 the legislature appropriated \$5,000 for an investigation into tuberculosis in California. The State Board of Health established a Tuberculosis Commission of fifty individuals—both physicians and laymen, who were particularly interested in tuberculosis control. Dr. George H. Kress, now secretary of the California Medical Association and editor of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, was chairman of the executive committee of the commission, and Doctor Browning was the most active member. Doctors Kress and Browning conducted the investigation and prepared the final report which was published in 1913. It was largely through the recommendations made in this report that the present plan for tuberculosis control in California has developed.

It is but natural then that the death of Doctor Browning should recall the important part that he played, not only in the development of a successful plan for the control of tuberculosis in California, but also the larger rôle that he played in the development of the whole public health program throughout the state. A most conscientious and hard worker, a man of high ideals with vision and a thorough understanding of the tuberculosis situation and associated problems, he was particularly well fitted for the pioneer work that he undertook. To him and to Doctor Foster must be given full credit for their accomplishments in the development of organized efforts to raise public health standards throughout California.—*Weekly Bulletin, California Department of Public Health*, January 13, 1940.

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Health is certainly more valuable than money, because it is by health that money is procured; but thousands and

millions are of small avail to alleviate the tortures of the gout, to repair the broken organs of sense, or resuscitate the powers of digestion. Poverty is, indeed, an evil from which we naturally fly; but let us not run from one enemy to another, nor take shelter in the arms of sickness.—Johnson.

* * *

There is this difference between the two temporal blessings—health and money; money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his money for health.—Colton.

LETTERS

Subject: Address by John W. Cline, M. D., of San Francisco.

(COPY)

February 21, 1940.

Dr. John W. Cline
490 Post Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Doctor Cline:

The meeting of the Down Town Forum last evening here in San Francisco was an enthusiastic and helpful one. The audience enjoyed your presentation thoroughly, and I feel that a good deal was gained by many people who were seeking light on this whole question of compulsory health insurance.

I want to thank you for giving the time necessary in this connection, and I assure you that your efforts have brought forth full appreciation.

Trusting that on a future date we may again have the pleasure of your presence upon the platform, and with personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed): ARTHUR H. CHAMBERLAIN.

P. S.—Dear Doctor Kress: We appreciate greatly your suggestion of our securing Doctor Cline. He added greatly to the interest and enlightenment of the evening.

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Note: The above refers to the following meeting.

(COPY)

PRESS RELEASE

PUBLIC FORUM AND SPEAKERS' BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL DEPARTMENT AND WPA
EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE CALIFORNIA
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"Should we adopt compulsory health insurance?" was the subject of a discussion by Prof. Samuel C. May and Dr. John W. Cline at the Down Town Forum in the First Congregational Methodist Temple, Post and Mason streets, eight o'clock Tuesday evening, February 20. Admission free.

As Professor of Political Science and Director of the Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Professor May is much interested in promoting legislation in the interest of compulsory health insurance, and has frequently been before the public in advocacy of such insurance.

Doctor Cline, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Medical Society of San Francisco, has frequently appeared as opposed to compulsory health insurance.

1157 Mason Street.

Subject: The United States Pharmacopœial Convention.

(COPY)

Convention for the Revision of

The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America
To be held at Washington, D. C., beginning May 14, 1940.

February 14, 1940.

To the Editors of
Medical and Pharmaceutical Journals:

Some months ago I mailed you an abstract of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Pharmacopœial Convention, setting forth the date of the next decennial convention and the list of organizations eligible for representation in the Convention.

In further compliance with the provisions of the By-Laws, another "Call" is enclosed and you are earnestly requested again to announce in your JOURNAL the date for the Convention, namely, May 14, 1940, and to urge eligible organizations and colleges which have not yet done so to send for credential blanks to the Secretary of the Convention, L. E. Warren, M.Sc., 2 Raymond Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The Board of Trustees have asked that credentials be filed with the Secretary of the Convention by March 15, 1940.

Respectfully,

WALTER A. BASTEDO, M. D.,
*President of the United States Pharmacopœial
Convention of 1940.*

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February 14, 1940.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, I hereby issue this second call to the several bodies entitled under the Constitution to representation therein to appoint three delegates and three alternates to the Decennial Meeting of the Convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, which is to meet in Washington, D. C., on May 14, 1940.

WALTER A. BASTEDO, M. D.,
*President of the United States Pharmacopœial
Convention.*

NOTICE—In order that the records may be brought up to date and checked, that card files may be prepared, and that the other functions of the Committee on Credentials may be performed, it is desirable that the Credentials of all delegates appointed to attend this decennial meeting shall be in the hands of the secretary, Mr. L. E. Warren, 2 Raymond Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, not later than March 15, 1940.

Subject: Affiliate Fellowship in the American Medical Association.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois, February 5, 1940.

Dr. George H. Kress
Secretary, California Medical Association
450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California

Dear Doctor Kress:

I have before me a copy of your letter of February 1, addressed to our Membership Department.

We do not have application forms for Affiliate Fellowship for the reason that nominations for Affiliate Fellowship must be made by the constituent state medical associations immediately concerned. The By-Laws of the American Medical Association provide that a Fellow who has been a Fellow for a continuous term of fifteen years,